

**Martell's Brandies**  
are known and liked for all over the World  
Sale Agents,  
**H. Price & Co.,**  
12 Queen's Rd., Central  
468

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

D. C. L.  
Old Tom Gil.  
The most reliable on this market  
Sale Agents,  
**H. Price & Co.**  
12 Queen's Rd., Central  
468

No. 12,954

英一千九百零四年十月四號

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

甲辰八年八月廿五日

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month.

WHISKY.

**V. O. B.**

BLENDED

Charles Mackinlay & Co.,  
LEITH.

\$12.00 per Case.

**MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,**  
3, DUDDELL STREET.  
Hongkong, July 26, 1904. 2547

Intimations.

HONGKONG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
CHINESE DEPARTMENT  
96, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL

THE NIGHT SCHOOL of the above will open for its regular Autumn Session on TUESDAY, October 10th. Books open for registration until October 16th.  
SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—Short-hand, Typewriting, Book keeping, Commercial Correspondence, English (Primary, Intermediate, and Advanced), Mathematics, French, German, Japanese, Music, &c., English White.

FEES very Moderate.  
FULL PARTICULARS will be found in printed EDUCATIONAL ANNUAL CALENDAR which will be forwarded upon application.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1904. 1440

NOTICE.

MESSRS LEIGH and GRANGE, CIVIL ENGINEERS and ARCHITECTS have REMOVED to No. 1, Des Vœux Road, PRINCES BUILDING.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1904. 1702

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

HONGKONG AGENCY

DURING my Absence from Hongkong Mr L BRIDOU will take Charge of the Agency. G. de CHAMPIKAUX.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1904. 1795

NOTICE.

I HEREBY BEG to INFORM DRINKERS OF TANSAN that I have CEASED to USE CORKS made by the LOADS CROWN Cork Co., as they have given me dissatisfaction. I am now using a Cork which will keep the WATER IN EXCELLENT CONDITION and free from wrinkles.

L. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON,  
Kobe, Japan.  
Solo Agents for Hongkong.  
Messrs H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1904. 1798

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

BEG to notify their Kowloon Customers and Residents that they have Appointed E. RU TONER as their AGENT for the Sale of FRESH MILK and DAIRY PRODUCE in that District. Deliveries twice daily to any part of the Colony.  
G. W. GEGG,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, September 29, 1904. 1769

## THE BEST GIFT

FOR THE WIFE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.  
Come and be convinced.

SHOWROOM:  
1, WYNDHAM STREET.  
Hongkong, October 3, 1904. 1262

THE POPULAR SCOTCH.  
BLACK & WHITE



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.  
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.  
By Appointment to

**J. M. THE KING**  
and  
**THE PRINCE of WALES**

Supplied at all the leading Chains and  
Hotels, and to be obtained from LANE,  
CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road,  
Central.

## Business Notices.

**W. S. BAILEY & CO.**  
SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS,  
BOILERMAKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDRIES.

### REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, WATER BOATS,  
LIGHTERS, TUGS AND FAST STEAM LAUNCHES.  
WORKS, KOWLOON BAY.  
OFFICES AND SALES ROOMS: 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

PUMPS, PACKING, GENERAL STORES AND  
ENGINEERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAMI, 2,352 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.  
s.s. POWAN, 2,328 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.  
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,300 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.  
s.s. HANKOW, 3,072 tons, Captain B. Branch.  
s.s. KINSHAN, 2,400 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 8.30 p.m.  
and 10 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).

Departures from CANTON to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 3.30 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accomodation.

River.

## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.  
FINE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.

64, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**M. MUMEYA,**

JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

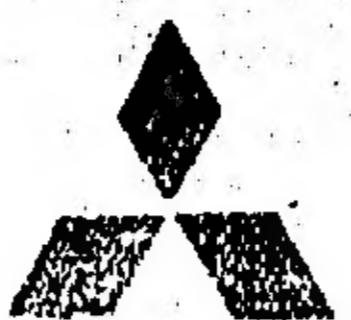
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER

AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.

84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## Intimations.

**MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

**MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.**CABLE ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI'  
which applies to all Branch Offices and  
Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.A1. ABC 5th EDITION, WESTERN  
UNION CODES USED.ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED  
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., WITH  
NAME OF PLACE UNDER.BRANCH OFFICES.  
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU  
AND HANKOW.

## AGENCIES.

SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.  
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.  
MANILA: COMPAGNA MARITIMA.  
YOKOHAMA: M. ABADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miika, Tepawa, Yamano, and Ida Coal Mines.

SOLE AGENTS for Hokkaido, Honshu, Kanda, Fujinotana, Manosha, Mannosha, Onuma, Otonai, Sashara, Tsuchikuro, Yoshinotan, Yosho, Yonokibara, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 31, 1904.

1111

Telegraphic Address: 'MITSUI' (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes.)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Arsenals; the Imperial Railways; Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shimone, Namazato and Kami-Yamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will be ready to produce on a large scale the best Bituminous Coal from 1905.

Agents for Kirio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Matsushima Coals.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, April 25, 1904.

777

Largest Sale in the World.

TRADE MARK.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk Guaranteed Full Cream.

TRADE MARK.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

## BOGUS INFIRMITIES.

A game leg is better than a sound leg, one arm is preferable to two arms, a crutch is a financial prop, and a paralytic stroke is a joy for ever. These maxims do not sound particularly inviting (says the writer of an article entitled 'Cadding with a Bogus Infirmitiy,' in *Oswell's Saturday Journal* for September), yet they appeal with irresistible force to a certain type of professional mendicant. The crafty, oily tongued ruffian who trades on a bogus infirmity reaps a golden harvest compared with the genuine poverty stricken mortal who does not abuse his appearance. So successfully does he excite the compassion of the charitable that he is invariably in funds. He is a merry, hearty rogue, with a healthy appetite which he has no difficulty in catering for. The bogus infirmity specialists flourish in all important towns, and especially in London, where they are to be found in considerable numbers. As a rule, they are not disposed to be communicative on the subject of the secrets of their vocation; but with permission, the gift of a few coins of the realm, and the positive assurance that you are not a detective or a relation of one, you can occasionally induce them to talk. It was from a diminutive gentleman with a capacious bump that the writer gathered a portion of the information contained in this article. His feet were bare, and the artfully fashioned swelling on his back consisted of a pair of boots. 'They're useful to walk 'omme with after dark,' said the scoundrel, referring to his boots. 'It's a four mile tramp from the West End to my shanty, and there's lots of thins on the roads. How do I get on? Well, fair enough. With the Stock Exchange at such a low hobb one mustn't grumble, governor. I've a bit put by in the bank, and I made my six shillin' a day. The perils? Don't talk to me about 'em. They're the most suspicious, prying fellows alive. They may 'ave me to-day, and to-morrow the magistrate may give me a month. When I come out it'll be good-bye to the 'ump. I must 'ave a stroke or a withered arm. We ave to change our afflictions now and again. Suppose, for example, a bluebottle' (technical term for policeman) 'comes and pats me on the 'ump and feels my boots. It's a case of prison, and when I've done my time I can't face 'em again with an 'ump, can I?'

## Russia's Icons and Sacred Flags.

Icons, or sacred pictures, play an important part in the religious observances of the Russian people (says the *Penny Magazine*). They are usually half-length representations of the Virgin Mary, or of a saint, executed in ancient Byzantine style on a yellow or gold background. These are of all degrees of size and costliness. Every Russian soldier carries one about with him on his person as an amulet against the bullets of the enemy, and every general departing for the front is ceremoniously presented with one which has been solemnly blessed by a Russo-Greek priest or bishop. They vary in value from a few kopecks to hundreds of roubles; some are crude drawings or cheap prints, while others are gems of art and workmanship. Often the whole picture, with the exception of the face and hands of the figure, is covered with a metal plaque embossed so as to represent the form of drapery. In others the crown and costume are adorned with pearls and other precious stones. These sacred pictures are treated with much the same reverence as is paid to a crucifix in other parts of Christendom. General Karpovkin was presented with no fewer than eighty icons before he left St. Petersburg for the Far East. The most famous icon in Russia has been taken from the Trouitski Monastery in order to be sent to the army now operating against Japan. It is a representation of the Virgin appearing to St. Sergius, and is covered with jewels. This is not the first time that this picture has been put to such a purpose. It has been used as a mascot in many previous wars, and the success of the Russian arms has on many occasions been attributed to it.

## LONG CONTINUED LIVER COMPLAINT.

CURED BY BILE BEANS.

WHEN the irrigating works are out of order the land may become so parched that no crops will grow and men and animals will die for want of nourishment. When your liver and digestive organs are not working properly your body becomes eaten up with disease and famine and the best way to prevent this misfortune is to resort to Chas. Ford's Bile Beans, which make the blood flow rich to nourish and irrigate the whole body. Mrs Emily Sophia Clarke, of Ipswich Street, Stow market, Suffolk, England, recently made the following statement:—She says—I had suffered from my liver for twenty years and gradually got worse until I completely broke down. The liver disorder destroyed my digestion and everything I ate turned sour on my stomach. I had also a constant aching in my back. I used to get up in the morning feeling heavy, weak and tired. I should drag on during the morning, but in the afternoon I should be so done up as to be compelled to lie down and rest. The pains in the side and the sensations of heaviness, were most troublesome. I attended the Royal Free Hospital in London for some time and tried all kinds of remedies but I got no better. I read one day of a case similar to mine which Bile Beans had cured and I decided to try them. The result of persevering with their use was that I soon began to pick up. After having had a few bottles I felt I was on the highway to recovery and I am glad to say they have now cured me completely. I can now get up in the morning feeling well and strong, can enjoy my breakfast and can do my work without effort. This means a lot as you will understand when I tell you that I am working from 7 in the morning till 11 at night. Indeed, I feel better and stronger now than ever I did before. This I owe to Bile Beans.

Charles Ford's Bile Beans for Biliouiness are a cure for indigestion, anemia, weakness, tenitis, aliments, heat fits, malaria, rheumatism, lumbago, rheumatism, debility, palpitation, pains in the back, piles, constipation, spleenlessness, loss of appetite, heart complaint, headache, heartburn, pimples, skin eruptions, and all such ailments. A common origin in all these ailments is a common origin in the purity of blood, a general congection of the system and a lack of vital force.

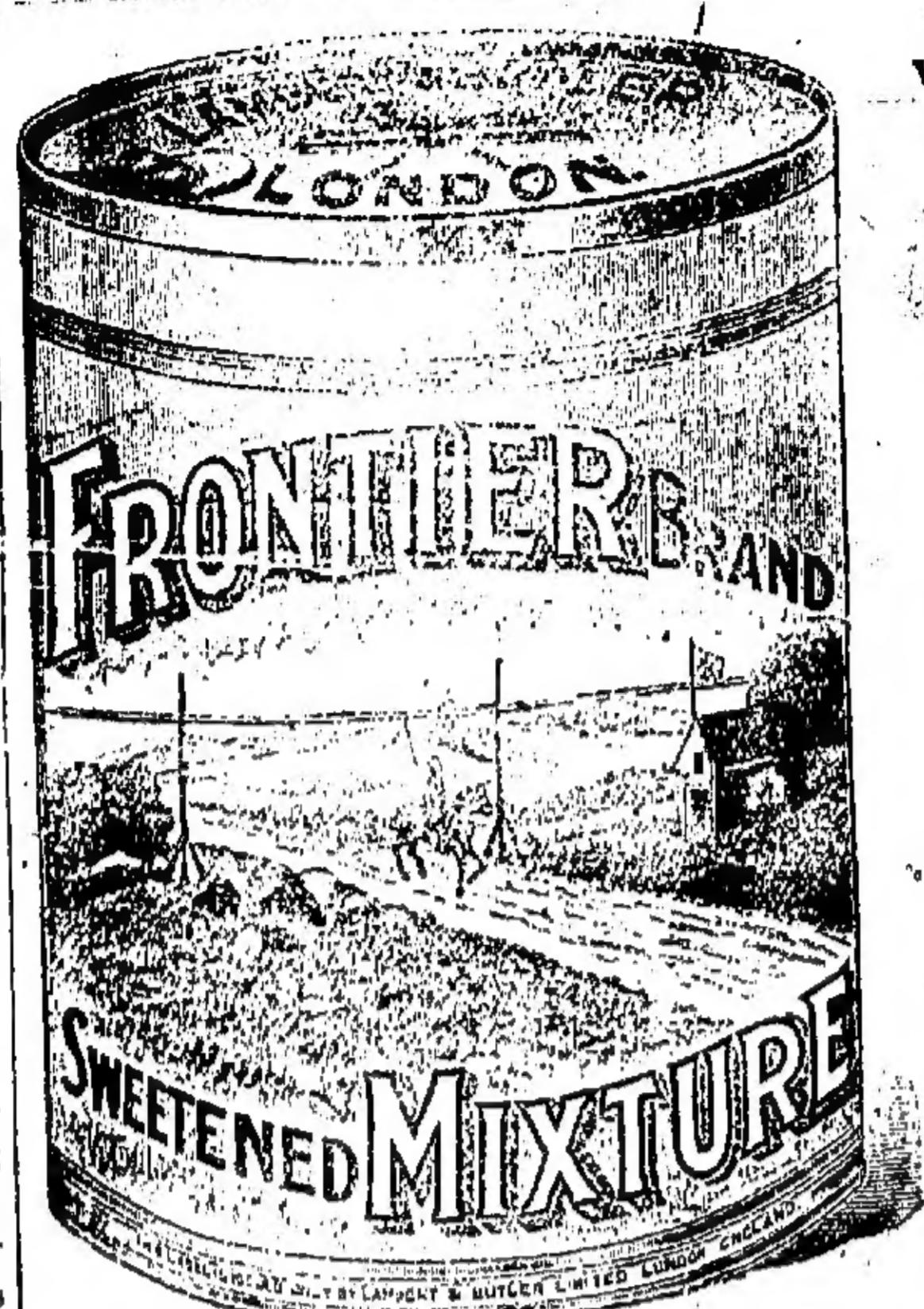
Of all the various medicines western and eastern they are the best.

## CARBONIC ACID in iron drums.

ALWAYS IN STOCK AT MODERATE PRICES.

**Special Arrangements for Season-Contracts.**

**GROSSMANN & CO.**



WHEN YOU WISH

A

COOL SMOKE

WHY NOT TRY

FRONTIER  
MIXTURE.

British American

TOBACCO CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

## MAIL STEAMER DEPARTURES.

The following table is a chronologically arranged list of mail steamer sailings to Europe, America, Canada, and Australia. Coast ports, Manila, and Japan are not given, for steamers are constantly sailing for those ports. All the American steamers call at Japan, and the majority of the Australian boats call at Manila, and, in addition to those vessels, special steamers run thereto. The departure of every steamer is subject to alteration. The P. & O. mails usually reach London in about 28 days, and the French and German in about 28 or 30 days.

### EUROPEAN MAIL.

| DEP.   | STEAMER.              | DESTINATION. | MAIL DUE LONDON ABOUT. | DEU.    |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------|
| Oct. 8 | P. & O. Bengal        | London       | Nov. 6                 | Nov. 13 |
| 12     | G. M. S. Sachsen      | Hamburg      | " 15                   | " 22    |
| 15     | M. M. ....            | Marseilles   | " 20                   | " 27    |
| 22     | P. & O. Malta         | London       | " 25                   | " 32    |
| 24     | G. M. S. Zienten      | Marseilles   | " 30                   | " 37    |
| Nov. 1 | M. M. ....            | London       | Dec. 4                 | " 11    |
| 5      | P. & O. Coromandel    | Hamburg      | " 15                   | " 25    |
| 9      | G. M. S. Prince Alice | London       | " 15                   | " 25    |
| 12     | P. & O. Shikha        | London       | Jan. 1                 | " 22    |
| 17     | P. & O. Chusan        | London       | " 15                   | " 25    |
| 31     | P. & O. Nubia         | London       | " 29                   | Feb. 5  |

### AMERICAN MAIL.

| DEP.    | STEAMER.           | DESTINATION.  | DEU.    |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| Oct. 7  | N. P. L. Tremont   | Tacoma        | Nov. 5  |
| 8       | P. M. S. Manchuria | San Francisco | " 18    |
| 10      | P. & A. Numantia   | Portland, O.  | " 29    |
| 20      | P. M. S. Coptic    | San Francisco | " 29    |
| 27      | N. P. L. Lynn      | Tacoma        | " 29    |
| Nov. 1  | P. & A. Nicomedia  | Portland, O.  | " 29    |
| 10      | do. Korea          | Gasco         | " 31    |
| 19      | P. & A. Arabia     | San Francisco | " 31    |
| 22      | P. M. S. Mongolia  | do.           | " 31    |
| Dec. 3  | do. China          | do.           | " 13    |
| " 15    | do. Deric          | do.           | " 24    |
| 27      | do. Siberia        | do.           | Feb. 4  |
| Jan. 7  | do. Coptic         | do.           | " 17    |
| " 19    | do. Korea          | do.           | " 28    |
| 31      | do. Gaelic         | do.           | Mar. 11 |
| Feb. 11 | do. Mongolia       | do.           | " 11    |

### CANADIAN MAIL.

| DEP.    | STEAMER.             | DESTINATION. | DEU.   |
|---------|----------------------|--------------|--------|
| Oct. 12 | C. P. R. Athenian    | Vancouver    | Nov. 5 |
| 19      | do. Empress of China | do.          | " 26   |
| Nov. 16 | Tartar               | do.          | Dec. 7 |
| do.     | Empress of India     | do.          | " 1905 |

### AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

| DEP.    | STEAMER.                  | DESTINATION. | DEU.   |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Oct. 15 | E. & A. Australian        | Sydney       | Nov. 5 |
| 25      | C. N. Taiyuan             | do.          | " 17   |
| Nov. 15 | E. & A. Empress           | do.          | " 9    |
| 16      | C. N. Tsingtao            | do.          | " 1905 |
| do.     | C. N. Changsha            | do.          | " 1    |
| 14      | E. & A. Eastern           | do.          | " 18   |
| 26      | C. N. Chungtu             | do.          | " 1    |
| 1905    | E. & A. Australian        | do.          | " 1    |
| Jan. 11 | C. N. Taiwan              | do.          | " 1    |
| 20      | E. & A. Empress           | do.          | " 5    |
| Feb. 11 | C. N. Taiwan              | do.          | " 29   |
| 11      | E. & A. Eastern           | do.          | " 26   |
| Mar. 8  | E. & A. Eastern           | do.          | " 1    |
| April 5 | E. & A. Australian Empire | do.          | " 1    |
| May 3   | E. & A. Australian Empire | do.          | " 1    |

## To Let.

### TO LET.

IN KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Two Well Furnished Front BEDROOMS; with Board. Apply to M. E. Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, October 1, 1904. 1789

### TO LET.

OFFICES in Nos. 10 and 16, DES VILLEUX ROAD CENTRAL, No. 17, WONG NI CHONG ROAD, facing Race Course. No. 1, RIPO TERRACE, in FLATS. FLATS in MORTON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground. OFFICES, in Course of Erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near Blake Pier). GODOWNS PLAYA EAST.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, August 18, 1904. 1787

### TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the First Floor of ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply to SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, June 16, 1904. 1787

### TO LET.

NO. 4, ORMSBY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to SAM WANG & CO., LTD. 61, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, July 20, 1904. 1789

### TO LET.

NO. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET, Hongkong, 1st FLOOR. Rents very Moderate. For particulars, apply to H. RUTTNER, NO. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET, and 36 to 38, Elgin Rd., Kowloon. Hongkong, September 10, 1904. 1790

### HONGKONG CLUB.

### TO LET.

A SUITE of 2 ROOMS, on the Ground Floor of No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET. Possession 1st August, 1904. Apply to THE SECRETARY, THE Bowring Club, Ltd. Hongkong, July 13, 1904. 1791

### TO LET.

WITH Immediate Possession, ONE SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWN, Wanchai, PLAYA EAST. Apply to N. MODY & CO. Hongkong, September 29, 1904. 1775

### TO LET.

A Well FURNISHED BEDROOM for a Gentleman. Central Locality. Apply to Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, September 29, 1904. 1778

### TO LET.

ON a Lease for a Term of Years, FOUR DOUBLE CHINESE HOUSES, at MONG KOI TAU. With Possession from 1st October, 1904. For further particulars, apply to THE SECRETARY, HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, September 23, 1904. 1727

### TO LET.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. MODERATE RENTALS. Apply to HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, September 6, 1904. 1728

### TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 108, PLAYA EAST. Apply to TANG KING FU, 104, Hollywood Road. Hongkong, September 24, 1904. 1746

### TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 107, A. S. T. TANG YUEN CHEONG TUNG KEE, 103, Wanchai Road. Hongkong, September 28, 1904. 1766

### TO LET.

FINE LARGE STORE, in QUEEN'S POSITION. Apply to Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, September 5, 1904. 1783

### TO LET.

A EUROPEAN HOUSE, No. 158, PLAYA EAST. Four Rooms, and Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, Bathrooms, Hot and

SEARCH ADDRESS : "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
R. G. COKE, 4TH EDITION]

ESTABLISHED 1869.

**ACHEE & CO.****利**

No. 17,  
QUEEN'S ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

**Furniture  
Dealers.**

DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BEDROOM  
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS and  
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-  
PROOF FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH  
TOWELS and  
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS,  
and HOUSEHOLD  
REQUISITES.

**WM. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.  
HOURS, 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

**SEASON 1904-5.**

ON  
MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER,  
WE SHALL HAVE ON VIEW THE  
FOLLOWING FINE SELECTION  
OF NEW GOODS:

**LADIES' DEPT.,  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.**

Silk and Satin Ribbons, Rich  
Trimmings, Dainty Motifs, Plain  
and Fancy Dress Materials,  
Trimmed and Untrimmed Felt  
and Straw Hats, Lace Fichus and  
Scarves, Viscose Flannels, Flowers  
and Foliage, Wings and Quills,  
Fancy Chiffons, Silks and Gauzes,  
Smart Winter Jackets.

**FURNISHING-  
DEPARTMENT :**

Madras Curtain Muslins, Printed  
Sateens, New Cretons, Hemmed  
Linen Pillow Cases and Table  
Cloths, Linen Knickerback Towels,  
Tennierer Cloth and Doyles. Splendid Selection of  
Damask Napkins and Table  
Cloths, Carpets and Carpet  
Samples, Kugs, in all makes and  
sizes, etc., etc.

**GENT'S DEPT.,  
28, Queen's Road**

HOURS, 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.  
Black Felt Bowler Hats, Straw  
Boaters, Tweed "Kenyon" Hats, a  
wide Selection of Motor Caps,  
Gress Shirts and Collars, Walking  
and Dress Boots, Patent Oxford  
Gloves, Flannel Pyjamas, Fine  
Selection of Travelling Bags,  
Winter Underwear, etc., etc.



TRADE

MAN.

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

THREE PLACED WHISKIES :

Per Dozen

1st—**KING EDWARD VII.**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR .

Gold Label ... ... ... \$22.00

2nd—**KING EDWARD VII.**

LIQUEUR .

White Label... ... ... \$16.50

A Good 3rd—

'CLUB' \$15.00

A Whisky that is perfect with 'TAN-SAN' Water.

SOLE AGENTS :

**H. PRICE & CO.,**

12, Queen's Road Central.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Meeting.

6 p.m.—Meeting of Kowloon Cricket Club at Seamen's Institute.

Miscellaneous.

9 p.m.—Promenade Concert on Victoria Parade Ground. Goods per *Benzine* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 6.—

Goods per *Nanking* undelivered after 4 p.m. on this date last.

FRIDAY, October 7.—

Transfer Books of Canton Insurance, Ltd., closed from this date to 9th October, inclusive.

SATURDAY, October 8.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Curios, &amp;c., at Mr. V. I. Remedios' Sales Rooms.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club at City Hall.

3.30 p.m.—Fourth Meeting of Hongkong Gymkhana Club at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, October 9.—

Goods per *Indra* not cleared on this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, October 10.—

Noon—Meeting of the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co., Ltd., at the Registered Offices.

Transfer Books of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., close from this date to 20th October inclusive.

THURSDAY, October 20.—

Noon—Meeting of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., at Head Office.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1841.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

SEASONABLE -

SPECIALITIES -

Highly -

Recommended

WATSON'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILD CHERRY

COUGH SYRUP.

WATSON'S

QUININE AND IRON

TONIC.

WATSON'S

TAI YUEK FONG HAIR

WASH.

GLYCERINE &amp; QUIN

INE HAIR WASH.

WATSON'S

CHERRY TOOTH

PASTE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA -

BUILDINGS.

## BIRTH.

BROWN.—At No. 5 Victoria View, Kowloon, on the 4th October, 1904, a son to Mr and Mrs F. A. Brown.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All business communications for this office should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Communications intended for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any person by name.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Any communication not accompanied by the signature of the writer will be rejected without consideration.

All communications must be legibly written upon one side of the paper.

Telephone, No. 22.

The publication of this issue commenced at 6.50 p.m.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

By the death of Sir William Harcourt another politician of the Victorian era passes away, and British public life is the poorer by the loss of one of its most prominent figures. There are few people in the English speaking world today who are not familiar with the appearance of the burly knight, for he has been caricatured and illustrated as much as any of our latter day politicians, and more so than most of them. In the House of Commons Sir William was a fighter in the Liberal interests of considerable strength and ability, a vigorous and cutting debater, and the possessor of a fine wit: whilst out on the public platform he was one of the best speakers that England has produced. Political enemies well remember the biting sting of his sarcasm and invective. He was deadly as a fox, and forced to cut Conservatives into metaphorical mince meat when he had cause to make his weight felt. As a leader of men Sir William has not stood boldly out like many of his confreres, though friends and foes alike pay him high tribute upon the masterfulness he displayed in controlling his party in the '96 session. His greatest political achievement, of course, was his '94 Budget, which considerably extended the application of the principle of graduation to the Income Tax—exempting a large section of the poorer business and professional classes from payment—and which reformed the Death Duties so as to equalise them on real and personal property. His participation in the debates prior to the South African war, too, will be remembered, for then he showed much of his old time fire, his condemnation of the Government's policy as to the Sinking Fund, and his criticism of the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal and the methods of raising the funds to carry on the war, being equal to some of his finest oratorical efforts in more youthful days. The greatest political fault Sir William had was his inveterate opposition to any movement tending to the expansion of the Empire, an attitude with which many of his most prominent supporters did not entirely agree. Outside of politics Sir William was generally active, and frequently entered the lists in polemical discussions. In this direction his weighty letters to *The Times* in 1895, '99 and 1900, in which he attacked the Romanising movement in the Church of England, created considerable stir, whilst those on International Law, which he contributed to *The Times* under the nom de plume of "Historicus," a few years earlier, have become authorities on the subject. Sir William was a P.C. and LL.D., and was called to the bar when 27 years of age. Four years later he stood for Parliament for Kirkcaldy Burghs, but was unsuccessful. Although still taking an active interest in politics he did not offer himself for election until ten years had passed. In the meantime (1866) he was appointed Queen's Counsel. In 1868 he was elected in the Liberal interest for Oxford, and one year later he secured the appointment of Professor of International Law in the Cambridge University. At that time he was also a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Neutrality Laws, and of the Royal Commission for amending the Naturalisation Laws. In November 1873, after being appointed Solicitor-General, he was knighted. In February of the following year Sir William went out with Mr Gladstone's party, but returned to power in May 1880. He was then nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department, but on going down to Oxford for re-election he was defeated, the conservative candidate, Mr A. W. Hall polling 2735 against his 2681, though he was unseated on an appeal. One of the members for Derby, Mr Plimoll, M.P., accepted, in the meantime, the Chiltern Hundreds, resigned his seat, and Sir William was elected to it. In 1881 he was presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow. Four years later the Liberal party was again sent out of office, but seven months afterwards they returned, and Sir William was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, being re-appointed to the position in 1892. He was re-elected for Derby in 1885, 1886 and 1892. At the end of the session he stood for West Monmouthshire and was elected, being subsequently returned at every election since. Sir William was born on October 14, 1827, being, therefore, 76 years of age. He was married twice, his first wife being Thérèse, daughter of Thomas Henry Lister and Lady Theresa Lewis, who died in 1863; and his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. J. H. Motley, the historian, and widow of T. P. Ives.

down to Oxford for re-election he was defeated, the conservative candidate, Mr A. W. Hall polling 2735 against his 2681, though he was unseated on an appeal. One of the members for Derby, Mr Plimoll, M.P., accepted, in the meantime, the Chiltern Hundreds, resigned his seat, and Sir William was elected to it. In 1881 he was presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow. Four years later the Liberal party was again sent out of office, but seven months afterwards they returned, and Sir William was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, being re-appointed to the position in 1892. He was re-elected for Derby in 1885, 1886 and 1892. At the end of the session he stood for West Monmouthshire and was elected, being subsequently returned at every election since. Sir William was born on October 14, 1827, being, therefore, 76 years of age. He was married twice, his first wife being Thérèse, daughter of Thomas Henry Lister and Lady Theresa Lewis, who died in 1863; and his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. J. H. Motley, the historian, and widow of T. P. Ives.

The Governor at Kowloon School.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Smith, A.D.C., and Mr E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools, paid a visit of inspection to Kowloon School yesterday afternoon. His Excellency examined the School books, the Syllabus and Time Tables, after which he proceeded to inspect the work of each class in turn, asking a number of questions of them. At the conclusion of the whole school was drawn up in the big schoolroom and sang "God save the King." His Excellency, before his departure, signified his wish that a half-holiday might be given in honour of his visit.

Missing Stock in Trade.

Tee Min, and Tan Wan Chi, were charged, before Mr E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy, with having stolen the whole of the stock in the trade of a shop at Queen's Road Central, valued at \$5469.50 by means of menaces and threats. Mr Otto Kong Sing appeared to prosecute and Mr Harding for the defence.

The master of the shop said that on the 19 ultime he went up to Macao and on his return found that the whole of the stock in trade of his shop, consisting of curios and jewellery, had been stolen. He owed the second defendant some money but did not give him any authority to take goods in satisfaction for the claim. Further evidence was called to the effect that the defendant came to the shop and took the goods against the will of the man left in charge. The case was proceeding when our report closed.

Sentenced For Fraud.

A system of fraud was exposed at the Magistracy, this morning, against which householders should be on their guard. The man charged was John Whylio, a Eurasian, who was accused of having obtained money by means of false pretences.

It was shown that the defendant had gone to a house in Gough Street and said that he was an officer from the Water Department and had called to attend to some pipes which were out of repair. He said that \$6 would cover the work and requested the money in advance. This the householder, a Chinese woman, agreed to, and after giving a receipt the defendant disappeared.

Inspector Cuthbert, who had charge of the case, showed that the defendant had been three times previously convicted for a similar offence and was on one occasion put in the stocks. Mr J. H. Kemp imposed a sentence of six months' gaol.

The Clayton Disinfectant.

The Sanitary Board are in receipt of a number of papers in connection with the Clayton process of sulphurous disinfection from Mr. A. Lyttleton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, in concluding a report on the apparatus says—"On the whole I am in favour of adopting the Clayton process for use in the harbour, as the weight of evidence is much in favour of its usefulness as a prophylactic measure. I am not, however, as yet convinced that its sphere of usefulness can be extended to the general disinfection of Chinese houses in Hongkong." To this report Mr E. A. Hewett intimated that the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce had informed the Government that they were opposed to the introduction of the apparatus, as, in their opinion, it could not be used with safety in a vessel unless there was no cargo on board.

The reports received from London, he added, showed that serious damage might be caused.

Six-a-Side Football.

The first two matches in the six-a-side games were played yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. The first game between Gray's and Ducott's team resulted in a win for Gray's team by two goals to one. Clarke and Garrett scored for the winners, and Maddaford for the losers. Sandford's team defeated Boyd's team by one goal to nil, Clark scoring in the first half. Most of the players began to show signs of fatigue before the games were concluded, not being in good fettle.

The Military Under Canvas.

Two Companies of the Sherwood Foresters went into camp yesterday morning for their annual field training. The site of the camp is at the new rifle range, Old Kowloon City, and is occupied by about 150 men. They were conveyed to Kowloon in the Government launch and landed at Kowloon City pier shortly after 9 o'clock and marched at once to the site of the camp.

An advance party had gone ahead to prepare the camp and on the men's arrival everything was ready for their reception. A company of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry also went into camp yesterday morning at the foot of Customs Pass, and during yesterday and to-day the usual manoeuvres were carried out.

According to a letter from a Russian officer Port Arthur the troops there are very much depressed, and are feeling acute.

By the want of vodka and tobacco, supplies of both of which are entirely exhausted. General Stoeckel is trying to keep up their spirits by telling them that the eyes of the Czar and all Russia are upon them and that European in marching south with a great army and defeating the Japanese.

Naturally enough, all the native papers and part of the populace are greatly excited over the occurrence, but immediate trouble is not anticipated, as the officials and better class of the people understand that everything is being done to thoroughly sift the matter.

THE BEST TREATMENT

for Rheumatism is a cold bath. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured it many times and will do so whenever opportunity offers. This remedy is a generally fail-safe liniment and not only does it quickly relieve rheumatic pain but it also cures lame back, stiff neck, soreness of the muscles and stiffness of the joints.

It is antiseptic and when applied to cuts, bruises, burns or soaks, heals such wounds without maturation and, in less time than any other treatment, and, unless the injury is very severe, will not leave a scar.

For sale by All Dealers ; WAT

## CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, October 3.

## THE BARRIERS.

Work in connection with the removal of the Barriers will commence to-morrow, Tuesday.

## THE U.S. CONSUL GENERAL.

Last Friday Consul General McDade handed over the seals of office to Consul Cheshire, who assumed charge of the Consulate from October 1.

## GUNBOATS IN PORT.

The gunboats at present here are the German Iris, French Argus and Vigilant and the American Helena and Culluo.

## BIG FIRE AT HONAM.

## Hundreds of Houses Burned.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, October 1.

To-day about 3.30 p.m. a fire broke out in one of the huts, built of cheap pine wood and covered with bark, of which there is a large number on the south side of the Canton river, adjoining Honam.

These houses are, of course, built over the water. It would appear also as if many boats, whose covering was of the same material, were in the vicinity of the fire. At any rate, by four o'clock, a mighty blaze had seized upon the entire mass of material, and threatened short work with the whole of it.

By this time, however, some houses on Honam were alight. A huge deluge of rain fell, and it was thought that this would put out the fire. It seemed to make no difference, however.

Considerable damage will have been done, and many poor people will have been made homeless, and at the same time, lost all their property. Some hundred houses were reduced to ashes.

## CHRISTIANITY AT CANTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, October 3.

CANTON MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

The Missionary Conference, held here last Wednesday, was well attended. After the preliminary business, including the presentation of missionary intelligence by individual members, the Rev. S. G. Tope, of the Wesleyan Mission, read a brief but careful paper on the Paracels. This subject, as all novices in theology know, is a very complicated one, and diverging schools of thought accept, emphasize, and sometimes promulgate different phases thereof. It was affirmed that recently a Canton native editor wrote a letter thereon and showed considerable skill in detecting the weak position of those who real outstrip their knowledge. The essayist indicated, in a closely reasoned paper, which bristled with facts, that restrained moderation on this great question should characterize our utterances, and, at the same time, showed that, in the past, those who have defined times and seasons, have earned for themselves nothing but disappointment. That the subject was of engrossing interest to all assembled, was evident from the sustained discussion which followed. We remember instances when it was impossible to fill in the allotted time, but in this case, intelligent and eager debate was continued till the last available moment.

## A NEW CHURCH.

The Opening of an enlarged Presbyterian Church, the third (I believe) Presbyterian Church under the control of Dr. Beattie, took place recently. It is a fine structure, on the second floor, the lower floor of which is to be utilized as a school. An inspiring congregation of native Christians was present at the opening ceremony. A careful programme, too, had been prepared, and as indicative of the depth of conviction in regard to Christianity, it is enough to add that the most impassioned address was delivered by a native Christian, who, though at the head of a large business, gives all his spare time to the preaching of the gospel, and always preaches with great enthusiasm and power.

## NATIVE CHRISTIAN GENEROSITY.

It is sometimes affirmed that the Christian faith has little hold on the hearts, and commands little self-denial on the part of the Chinese, who profess it. Recently, a Chinese Christian, in business here in Canton, headed a Subscription list for a new church to be built in Hongkong with the substantial sum of \$1000. This is only one of his gifts. Indeed, it would surprise some, and we would fain hope, gratify many, who know but little of the facts, could they but know the considerable sums which native Christians give for the support and extension of Christianity here in their own province.

## NATIVE CHRISTIAN ADVANCE.

There passed away here in Canton recently, at the ripe age of 76, a Chinese of strong personality and deep convictions. Throughout a long life he had been a devoted Christian, and in spite of much persecution in his earlier years, was never ashamed of his faith. Long before he died it was his cherished purpose to establish an unsectarian mission in Canton, which should be under the control and direction of native Christians. He left this work as a last and sacred heritage to his son, and money—for he was a successful businessman—to effect thereto. The large Presbyterian Mission Hall, has, I hear, been bought, which is in Sheung Mun Tai, and will be the head quarters of the new mission. Later we shall hear something of the organized plans on which the mission is to be worked.

## MILITARY ATTACHES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

## Their Treatment by the Japanese.

A Correspondent who has served in Many Wars, writes the following interesting and instructive letter to the Editor of the North China Daily News:

Sir,—The Japan Daily Mail, or the Mikado's government, is seeking, on the strength of interviews with Sir William Nicholson and Mr E. F. Knight, of the Morning Post, to raise false issues in the matter of the treatment of the military attachés and war correspondents with the Japanese Army. The question is not whether the Japanese officers and ex-interpreters appointed as 'bear-leaders' to those two classes of foreigners were courteous or not to them—though in more than one instance that can be directly traversed—but whether the attachés and correspondents had those facilities extended to them, which they had reasonable right to expect and which were distinctly promised by the Japanese General Staff in Tokio. Anyone knowing the Japanese character looks to see the vernacular Press make the most of their bad case, and perhaps the same is to be expected from Captain Brinkley, the Editor of the Japan Daily Mail (who has long settled in the country), has married a Japanese wife, and has a family), although he is the Tokio correspondent of the London Times. It may not surprise him to be reminded of the fact, though it may surprise the outer world to learn, that in his views on the treatment of foreigners generally, and of attachés and correspondents in particular, by the Japanese, he is an direct descendant with his sonors of the Times, Capt. Lionel James, their war correspondent, and Dr Morrison of Peking, both of whom speak from personal knowledge and experience.

What the foreign correspondents almost without exception do claim against the Japanese Government and Military Authorities is that they were never either frank or honest in their dealings with us. Before we were permitted to go to the front we were assured, with great pride of welcome and a profusion of smiles and boning, that 'very soon we would be sent into the field.' But as we discovered later the four words of English which every Japanese official can and does use constantly and most mendaciously are 'very soon' and 'very sorry.' For months the correspondents were compelled to kick their heels idly in Tokio, put off from day to day with a surfeit of 'very soon' and 'very sorry.' They prevented from leaving Tokio, even for a few days a week, by saying that to leave the capital for ever so short an interval would be a great risk, as we might be liable to take our places with the column to which we were to be attached.

In the case of the correspondents sent with the Second Army there are at least six gentlemen of whom I will venture to say that most, if not all of them, are prepared to make out and say—and their testimony from their character and standing would be accepted in any of the law courts of Europe or America before that of either General Baron Kodama, Vice-Chief of General Sir T. Fukushima, Assistant Chief of the General Staff—that these two officials who I have named assured them individually and personally that they would be sent with the troops going to the Liangtung Peninsula, and that they would be present at the siege and fall of Port Arthur. In a single respect were the specific promises made by these two prominent Japanese officials fulfilled.

Now as the treatment in the field, correspondents were berated daily and roughly like sheep; dormitory visits were paid to their tents or lodgings during the hours of darkness to ascertain if they were there, and they were never permitted to go near the firing lines. They were warned again and again that they must keep with the officers over them and these, under superior orders, never went within the remote range of the enemy's fire. From positions miles away from where the fighting was in progress they were asked to view the battle. So ignoble did this treatment become that one of the correspondents with Kuroki's army accused, of course quite unjustly, the officer in charge of the correspondents far in the rear. Things finally came to such a pass that the correspondents took matters into their own hands and giving their 'bear-leaders' the slip, went to the front by themselves and saw some of the fighting. For they were again and again reprimanded in an offensive manner and warned that serious consequences might result to themselves and the papers they represented if the 'officer' was repeated. The measure of precaution may have been intended to safeguard the correspondents. I know of one instance where a correspondent narrowly escaped being shot dead by a Japanese soldier of the Second Division, who fired at him at ten paces' distance, having mistaken him for a Russian, in one of the fights at the Motionsing Pass. Fortunately for the correspondent the average Japanese is one an indifferent shot. In addition to being reprimanded several correspondents were punished by being kept under restraint for days and not allowed to send either letters or telegrams. On several occasions the correspondents were forbidden to pass beyond a certain area which was marked out close to their camp, and at other times they were warned that gendarmerie who would be placed in charge of them. And all this in face of the fact that the Japanese correspondents were allowed to go practically where they pleased at any time, and were permitted to approach and talk with the Generals and their staffs while the foreigners were ordered to keep at a distance.

Now as to the treatment of the military attachés and of Lieut.-General Sir William Nicholson, late Chief of the British Army Intelligence Department, who on behalf of himself and his countrymen proclaims that they were well treated. Direct issue to the merits can safely be joined with him. But perhaps that would be fatal to Sir William, for he was very ill, seriously so, during his stay, with General Oku's army in Manchuria. When he dragged himself out from the unclean Chinese dwellings, to which he was allotted to the battlefield, say at Tsoobhan, it was doubtless as much to get fresh air as to see the action that the General made the effort. Whether he nor any of the attachés were ever ill, I do not know, but the difficulties of the winter, the difficulty of the dives were immense. Stories came on, that it was impossible to get anything to eat. Yet one more attempt in the night by the ominous huky-cough, and labored breathing of his habe. It is the safe resort of youth or adult when he has 'caught cold,' and there is congealing and irritation of the mucous membranes of the throat. It allies the irritation and the 'cold.' Sold by Al. Daleson & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Sir William, are unable to follow the progress of a battle at a distance of seven miles and all the other military attachés, British and foreign, as well as the correspondents, suffered under this disability. Many of the attachés, you may have their names if you like, American and others, applied to the Japanese officially to be allowed to go forward and actually see the work of the batteries and battalions in the firing line, and the request was refused. In whatever expression certain of the attachés may now indulge of grateful recognition towards the Japanese officials, such was not their speech attitude when in the field. They all said that no Government ever treated military attachés so sourly as the Japanese, or withheld them so much from seeing the details of the work and of the organisation of the armies to which they were attached. Such they say was not the treatment meted out to the Japanese when they were attached to the armies or were studying in the military schools of Western civilisation where they learned all they knew of the art and practice of modern war. The Japanese should remember that they are at best but copyists, and they should not be shy scholars. A case in point, Captain Hoffman, the German military attaché with one of the divisions of General Kuroki's army, was proceeding with an acquaintance to look at a battery of guns made after a German model. The guns were standing in camp but Capt. Hoffman and his companion were warned not to approach the battery as the guns were a 'military secret.' But, protested Captain Hoffman, 'I have seen them made.' The sentry, however, was not to be moved and the two foreigners walked away. Next day a notice was posted over the battery warning foreigners in three European languages that they must on no account go near it. In the same manner we were treated with regard to the Russian prisoners. The attachés and correspondents attached to the First Army were invited to inspect the prisoners but as soon as the staff discovered that we could talk to them in Russian or German, the privilege of visiting the unhappy prisoners was withdrawn and the familiar tri-lingual notice was posted up forbidding our approach. I will give two further instances of the personal treatment which General Nicholson has found so satisfactory. Colone Watase, who is in charge of the First Army, has long settled in the country, has married a Japanese wife, and has a family), although he is the Tokio correspondent of the London Times. It may not surprise him to be reminded of the fact, though it may surprise the outer world to learn, that in his views on the treatment of foreigners generally, and of attachés and correspondents in particular, by the Japanese, he is an direct descendant with his sonors of the Times, Capt. Lionel James, their war correspondent, and Dr Morrison of Peking, both of whom speak from personal knowledge and experience.

What the foreign correspondents almost without exception do claim against the Japanese Government and Military Authorities is that they were never either frank or honest in their dealings with us. Before we were permitted to go to the front we were assured, with great pride of welcome and a profusion of smiles and boning, that 'very soon we would be sent into the field.'

As we discovered later the four words of English which every Japanese official can and does use constantly and most mendaciously are 'very soon' and 'very sorry.'

For months the correspondents were compelled to kick their heels idly in Tokio, put off from day to day with a surfeit of 'very soon' and 'very sorry.'

They prevented from leaving Tokio, even for a few days a week, by saying that to leave the capital for ever so short an interval would be a great risk, as we might be liable to take our places with the column to which we were to be attached.

In the case of the correspondents sent with the Second Army there are at least six gentlemen of whom I will venture to say that most, if not all of them, are prepared to make out and say—and their testimony from their character and standing would be accepted in any of the law courts of Europe or America before that of either General Baron Kodama, Vice-Chief of General Sir T. Fukushima, Assistant Chief of the General Staff—that these two officials who I have named assured them individually and personally that they would be sent with the troops going to the Liangtung Peninsula, and that they would be present at the siege and fall of Port Arthur. In a single respect were the specific promises made by these two prominent Japanese officials fulfilled.

Now as the treatment in the field, correspondents were berated daily and roughly like sheep; dormitory visits were paid to their tents or lodgings during the hours of darkness to ascertain if they were there, and they were never permitted to go near the firing lines. They were warned again and again that they must keep with the officers over them and these, under superior orders, never went within the remote range of the enemy's fire. From positions miles away from where the fighting was in progress they were asked to view the battle. So ignoble did this treatment become that one of the correspondents with Kuroki's army accused, of course quite unjustly, the officer in charge of the correspondents far in the rear.

Things finally came to such a pass that the correspondents took matters into their own hands and giving their 'bear-leaders' the slip, went to the front by themselves and saw some of the fighting. For they were again and again reprimanded in an offensive manner and warned that serious consequences might result to themselves and the papers they represented if the 'officer' was repeated. The measure of precaution may have been intended to safeguard the correspondents. I know of one instance where a correspondent narrowly escaped being shot dead by a Japanese soldier of the Second Division, who fired at him at ten paces' distance, having mistaken him for a Russian, in one of the fights at the Motionsing Pass. Fortunately for the correspondent the average Japanese is one an indifferent shot.

In addition to being reprimanded several correspondents were punished by being kept under restraint for days and not allowed to send either letters or telegrams. On several occasions the correspondents were forbidden to pass beyond a certain area which was marked out close to their camp, and at other times they were warned that gendarmerie who would be placed in charge of them.

And all this in face of the fact that the Japanese correspondents were allowed to go practically where they pleased at any time, and were permitted to approach and talk with the Generals and their staffs while the foreigners were ordered to keep at a distance.

Now as to the treatment of the military attachés and of Lieut.-General Sir William Nicholson, late Chief of the British Army Intelligence Department, who on behalf of himself and his countrymen proclaims that they were well treated. Direct issue to the merits can safely be joined with him. But perhaps that would be fatal to Sir William, for he was very ill, seriously so, during his stay, with General Oku's army in Manchuria. When he dragged himself out from the unclean Chinese dwellings, to which he was allotted to the battlefield, say at Tsoobhan, it was doubtless as much to get fresh air as to see the action that the General made the effort. Whether he nor any of the attachés were ever ill, I do not know, but the difficulties of the winter, the difficulty of the dives were immense. Stories came on, that it was impossible to get anything to eat. Yet one more attempt in the night by the ominous huky-cough, and labored breathing of his habe.

It is the safe resort of youth or adult when he has 'caught cold,' and there is congealing and irritation of the mucous membranes of the throat. It allies the irritation and the 'cold.' Sold by Al. Daleson & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

## IN IMPORT.

[BY OURSELF.]  
Ghosts sometimes exert an influence for good, and if the testimony of some writers to the local press is to be taken as authentic the appearance of one or two in Hongkong would be an event that should be hailed with joy. A headless sportsman recently took to walking the streets of Cabramatta, a town in N. S. Wales, which had the reputation of being a wild place, with the result that most of the residents remain at home after dark, and on no account anyone to be seen out so late as midnight. The husbands in Cabramatta now stay at home to keep their wives company, and the latter, are ever ready to minister to their comfort. If a few ghosts (with or without heads) could be induced to do night duty about this city, and pay an occasional visit to the higher levels, what a model community Hongkong might become!

\* \* \*

A little while ago it was rumoured that the electric trans were more expedient to travel by than our rickety rickshas. This, but the difference in favour of the electricity is not very great. An interesting contest took place the other day between a car and a ricksha with a good speed puller attached. Starting out from the Hongkong Hotel the ricksha rounded the turn into Queen's Road first but on the straight run along past the Naval Yard was overtaken and left some twenty yards behind. The turn gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left some twenty yards behind. The tram gave the ricksha another chance, but once in the straight road along the water front it was again overhauled, and the tram seemed to be an easy winner when something went wrong with the overhead gear and the coolie who had entered into the spirit of the thing in consequence of certain inducements held out to him, trotted by in fine style. The winning post was over taken and left

## Shipping.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATE named:

| STEAMERS   | TO SAIL ON                   | REMARKS.                        |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (Cormorant)  | About 7th                    | Freight and Passage.            |
| SHANGHAI.....  | { G. M. MONTFORD, R.N.E. }   |                                 |
| LONDON, &c.....  | { Bengal .....               | Noon, 8th See Special           |
|  | { G. PHILIPS .....           | October. Advertisement          |
| LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA STONE, PANG, CH'BO, POST SAID..... | { Japan .....                | About 13th Freight and Passage. |
|  | { E. P. MARTIN, R.N.E. ..... | October.                        |
| SHANGHAI.....  | { Bonca .....                | About 26th Freight only.        |
|  | { J. B. FERGUSON .....       | October.                        |

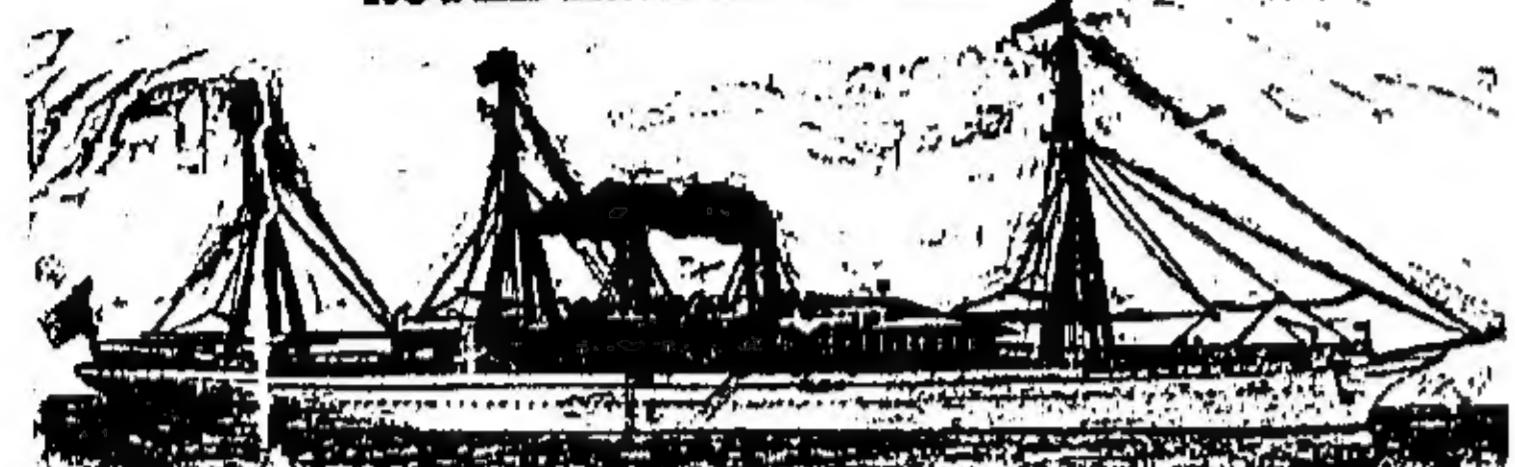
For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, (October 4, 1904).

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,  
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.  
SAFETY-SPEED-PUNCTUALITY.

Empress Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

Saving 3 to 7 Days across the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration.)

R.M.S. ATHENIAN..... 3832 TONS..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1904.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF CHINA..... 6000 TONS..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

U.M.S. TARTAR..... 4420 TONS..... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF INDIA..... 6000 TONS..... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN..... 6000 TONS..... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence 600, via New York \$22.

Intermediate on Steamers..... 40. " 42.

" 1st and 2nd Class Rail, " " " 40. " 42.

THE magnificent EMPRESS STEAMSHIPS passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.), in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, PEDDER STREET.

Hongkong, September 21, 1904.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, October 4, 1904.

2579

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS LEAVING

PROVIDENCE, WEDNESDAY,

Capt. K. KORNELSEN, Oct. 5, at Daylight.

FRITHJOF, SUNDAY, 9th

Capt. H. A. HARALDEN, Oct., at Daylight.

TRUMPF, WEDNESDAY,

Capt. A. HANSEN, Oct. 12, at Daylight.

M. STRUYF, SUNDAY, 16th

Capt. T. BRANDT, Oct., at Daylight.

TAMSUI, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.

FOOCHEW, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.

TAMSUI, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. Atalar, 11 & 12, Gresham's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. STANT & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HEN Y & CO., 81, Cannon Street, E.C. SAMUEL DEADON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & CO., 200, Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. BILL'S ADVERTISING AGENCY LTD., 167, Fleet Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYENCE, FAVER & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange Bateliere.

NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52 West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BEATTY, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

BATAVIA.—H. M. VAN DORP & CO.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WALSH LTD., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. B. WATSON & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Amoy, N. MOALLE & CO., LIMITED, Foochow, BROCKETT & CO., Shanghai, LACE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LACE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
(On and after 1st October, 1904.)  
6.45 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.—Every 10 minutes  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.—Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.—Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, September 30, 1904.

## THE

CHINA AND JAPAN  
TELEPHONE  
AND  
ELECTRIC COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

EXCHANGE LINES:  
\$25 per Quarter.

No Charge for Initial Installation.

N.H.—A Special Charge is made for Lines of more than average length.

DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk Sets can be supplied.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES:

BATTERIES, CHEMICALS,  
ELECTRIC BELLS,  
INSULATORS, SWITCHES,  
TELEPHONES, WIRE, etc. etc.

Send for Price Lists.

ELECTRIC BELL  
INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical Work.

ADDRESS—2 ICE HOUSE ROAD

W. Stuart Harrison,  
A.M.I.C.E.,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, April 13, 1904.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

II.—In THE MAIL  
Translated into English  
by Dr. E. J. EITRE,  
Price: 40 Cents.

CHINA MAIL Office 5 Wyndham Street.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.  
£16,893,360.

I.—Authorised Capital £3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £2,760,000

Paid-up Capital £687,500 0 0

II.—Life Funds 3,058,981 18 3

III.—Fire & Annuity Funds 13,164,388 16 7

PROFITORS £15,898,600 6 10

Revenue Fire Branch... 1,932,128 0 0

Life & Annuity Branches... 1,615,755 11 9

£3,550,883 11 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

Hongkong, June 18, 1904.

1637

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

STATEMENT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

ASSETS, GOLD... \$6,856,820.37

NET SURPLUS, GOLD... \$2,156,118.80

INCOME, GOLD... \$3,470,787.63

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.

Hongkong, March 25, 1904.

562

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO AND LONDON.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.

MARINE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Hongkong, April 28, 1904.

1412

CARMICHAEL AND CLARKE.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS,

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.

A. B. C. Code.

Lister's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, March 14, 1904.

563

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS  
for Ladies.

French Remedy for all Irritations. Thorough & ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they may be administered to those who use them readily, and when there is no doctor at hand, make them a valuable aid.

Order from G. MARTIN & SONS LTD.,

Hongkong.

564

A Record of the Founding and Development of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.

Reprinted from the "CHINA MAIL."

Price... Fifty Cents.

To be had at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail

Published to suit the Departure of each English and French Mail Steamer to Europe.

FULL REPORTS

AND ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(Commercial, Shipping, etc.)

\$17 per Annum (including Postage).

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

5 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

WASHING BOOKS

(In English and Chinese)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospital for Skin Diseases, John's Hopkins Hospital, Paris, cures all skin diseases, and especially those which are difficult to cure by other means.

It cures all forms of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 1

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 3

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 4

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 5

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 6

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 7

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 8

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 9

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 10

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 11

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 12

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 13

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne, &c., and removes all discharges from the uterine organs, superseeded infections, &c., the effects of syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c., the formation of carbuncles, & other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 14

It cures all kinds of skin eruptions, such as eczema, psoriasis, acne

## THE CHINA MAIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

October 3.  
Nansang, British steamer, 2,551 Gt., Geo. Payne, Calcutta Sept. 17, via Penang and Singapore 28, General.—JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

Treasor, American str., 9,808 T. W., Gallo, Manila October 1, General—DODWELL & CO., Ltd.

Oscar II, Norwegian str., 2,000 R. Olsen, Moji September 27, Coal.—MITSU BUNSAI KABU.

Madura, British str., 2,903, Finley Kerr, Kuchinotzu Sept. 28, Coal.—DODWELL & CO., Ltd.

Nansang, British steamer, 1,299, E. F. Stowell, Kuchinotzu September 28, Coal.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ulysses, British str., 2,582, L. M. Bovay, Glasgow, via Liverpool and Singapore Sept. 28, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Woonang, British steamer, 1,109, M. Dawson, Shanghai Sept. 30, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 4.  
Manchuria, American str., 8,750, J. W. Saundier, San Francisco August 30, and Manila Oct. 1, Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.

Hainan, British str., 6,310, A. Robson, Swan Oct. 3, General—DOUGLAS STRANHILL CO.

Loungang, British str., 1,092, G. S. Weigall, Manila October 1, General—JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.

Achenharden, British str., 2,351, Robt. Bryce, Moji September 28, Coal.—MITSU BUNSAI KABU.

Safian Van Langkat, Dutch str., Stege, Bulk Pulp Sept. 26, Bulk Oil—Meek & CO.

Gioi Bee, British steamer, 1,198, J. G. Tollett, Saigon September 26, Sugar—ORIEL.

Tyr, Norwegian steamer, 1,708, D. L. Danielsen, Hongkong October 1, Coal.

SANDER, WIELER & CO.

Yachne, British str., from Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

October 4.  
Australia, for Europe.

Newmania, for Melji.

Wuwing, for Canton.

Kukking, for Chusan.

Jardine, Matheson, for Hainan.

Southern, for Manila and New York.

Catherine Anne, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Carl Diderichsen, for Haiphong.

Kuching, for Swatow.

Kaiyung, for Colva.

## Cleared.

PASSENGER.

Arrived.

Per Hailong, from Hainan Island, Capt. Crocker, Mr. J. W. Jameson and Boyl.

Per Nansang, for Hongkong : from Calcutta, Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Douglas ; from Singapore, Mrs. H. Black, Ursbrund, Y. T. Vanck, Curtis, 487 Chinese and 9 Indians.

Per Tremont, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Blom, and Mrs. Morgan.

Per Manchuria, for Hongkong : from San Francisco, Mr. Jose de E. G. Aguirre, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ballantine, Master John Ballantine, Misses Agnes Ballantine, Bessie Ballantine, and Janet Ballantine.

Mr. H. A. Butke, Miss Rosa Butke, Miss Maria Butke, Master Harry Burke, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlop, and Miss Fannie C. Martin : from Honolulu, Messrs Frederick M. Peichl and Geo. Stuebner ; from Yokohama, Lt. N. W. Benton, Mr. Tom Petrie, Mr. Walter H. Watson, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beck : from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Mr. E. Pingpongolas, Carmen.

Misa H. L. Carnan

Mr. W. G. Clark

Mr. T. Colson

Mr. G. Cunningham

Daniels

Mr. F. O. Davies

Mr. F. B. Deacon

Mr. G. Dean

Mr. W. R. Dorsey

Mr. T. C. Downing

Mr. A. E. Emerson

Mr. A. K. Failett

Mr. H. G. Fisher

Mr. A. F. Forster

Mr. H. E. Fox

Mr. C. Francke

Mr. W. P. Freeman

Mr. C. G. Glover

Mr. A. W. Grant

Mr. P. D. H. Grant

Mr. H. C. Gray

Mr. D. E. Hahn

Capt. T. Hall

Mr. H. G. Goldstein

Capt. F. L. J. Parker

Mr. H. A. Hammer

Mr. E. A. Kelly

Mr. B. W. Lybrand

Dr. S. B. Knaggs

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## Mails will close:

For MACAO.—  
Per Wingchi, at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For CANTON.—  
Per Kinshun, at 7.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.—  
Per Andree Rickmers, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For HAIPHONG.—  
Per Hanoi, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For MACAO.—  
Per Henan, at 1.15 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For SWATOW & DKHL.—  
Per Johanne, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For MOJI.—  
Per Oscar II, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For MANILA.—  
Per Tuning, at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For KONGMING, KUMCHUK, SAM-SHU, SI TUHNG, TAKHUNG & WUCHOW.—  
Per Lantau, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 5th October.

For SHANGHAI, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—  
Per Haiman, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 7th October.

For KUDAT & SANDAKAN.—  
Per Miung, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 7th October.

For MANILA.—  
Per Loungang, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 7th October.

For YOKOHAMA & KOBE.—  
Per Tuning, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 7th October.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. M. Ascensio

Mr. F. Baner

Mr. A. R. Lewis

Mr. A. H. Bandy

Mr. R. B. Bentin

Mr. T. E. Bingham

Mr. D. C. Gordon Mackie and child

Mr. R. J. Birbeck

Mr. & Mrs. S. Blaney

Miss Bussey

Mr. W. S. Bissell

Mr. D. K. Blair

Mr. A. C. Broughton

Mr. E. A. Bonner

Mr. W. B. Boyce

Mr. T. M. Boyer

Mr. F. A. Briggs

Mr. L. Broughall

Mr. E. V. Carey

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mr. E. Pingpongolas

Carman

Miss H. L. Carnan

Mr. W. G. Clark

Mr. T. Clarte

Mr. E. T. Colson

Mr. G. Cunningham

Daniels

Mr. F. O. Davies

Mr. B. F. Deacon

Mr. C. Francke

Mr. W. P. Freeman

Mr. C. G. Glover

Mr. A. W. Grant

Mr. P. D. H. Grant

Mr. H. C. Gray

Mr. D. E. Hahn

Capt. T. Hall

Mr. H. G. Goldstein

Mr. E. A. Hammer

Mr. E. A. Kelly

Mr. B. W. Lybrand

Dr. S. B. Knaggs

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Mr. H. B. Cooper

Mr. J. Bell

Mr. Webb Bowen

Mr. R. H. Newborn

Mr. J. Caminer

Mr. D. C. Christie

Miss Palmer

Mr. J. Cronin

Mr. W. T. Parker

Rov. J. B. Dunlop

Mr. H. Ross

Mr. and Mrs. H. Eye

Mr. W. R. Spratt

Mr. M. E. Grice

Mr. E. Howard

Mr. C. A. Macmillan

Mr. T. Howard

Mr. W. H. Williams

Mr. M. Jacobs

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. L. Brodoux

Mr. T. H. B. Long

Capt. F. M. Caldwell

Mr. V. Luseb

U.S.A.

Mr. A. C. Macmillan

Mr. A. Alfred J. May

Capt. J. M. Crocker

Mr. Ernest A. G. May

Mr. F. H. Hamlin

Mr. S. Paero

Mr. H. Ross

Mr. and Mrs. H. Eye

Mr. W. R. Spratt

Mr. H. A. Hammer